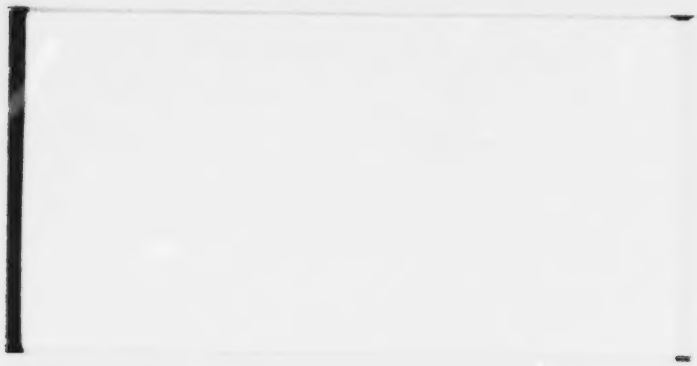

THE SOCIAL PLANNING and RESEARCH COUNCIL of Hamilton and District

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

STINSON PLANNING NEIGHBOURHOOD

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

STINSON PLANNING NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. INTRODUCTION

This profile provides a general socio-economic description of the Stinson planning neighbourhood. The Stinson neighbourhood is located in the central section of the lower portion of the City of Hamilton. It is bounded by Main Street to the north; the Niagara Escarpment (Hamilton Mountain) on the south; Wellington Street on the west and to the east by Wentworth Street (see Figure 1).

The profile contains information on six general areas:

a) trends in population and population composition;
b) physical land-use characteristics;
c) an overview of the housing situation;
d) significant socio-economic indicators;
e) a listing of neighbourhood community services; and
f) utilization of human services.

Where possible, statistical information for the Stinson planning neighbourhood has been compared to data available for the City of Hamilton. However, as indicated by Figure 2, there is no exact corresponding Census Tract (the smallest unit most commonly used by Statistics Canada to report data) for the Stinson neighbourhood. Thus, a special run was required to derive most of the Statistics Canada information contained in the document. This information may be subject to sampling variation and error.

A brief summary of the socio-economic highlights of the Stinson neighbourhood concludes the report.

FIGURE 1: STINSON NEIGHBOURHOOD LOCATION

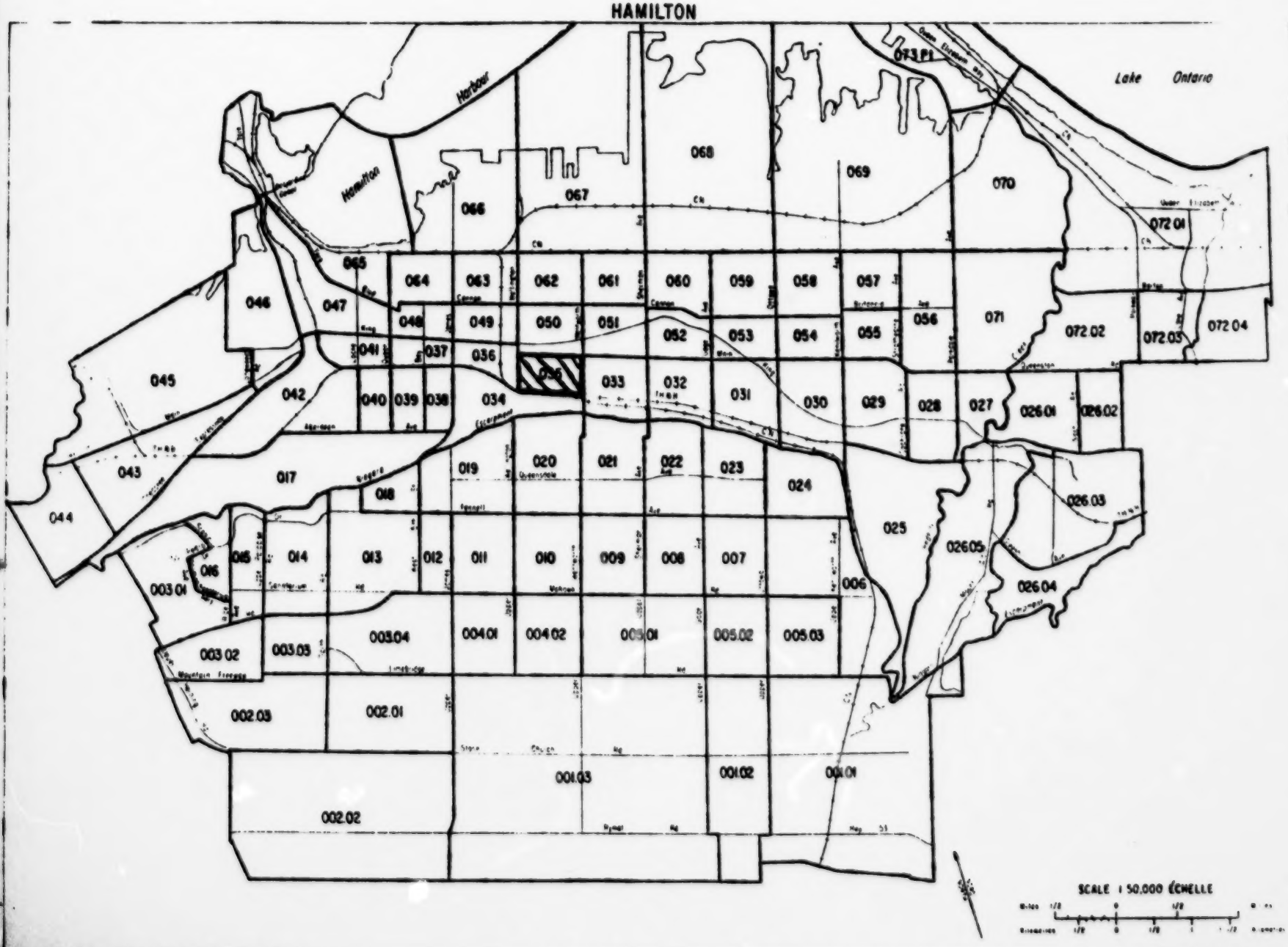


FIGURE 2: HAMILTON CENSUS TRACTS

2. DEFINITIONS

The following has been drawn from information supplied by Statistics Canada regarding the proper 'definition' for certain data contained in this report:

Age:

Refers to age at last birthday (as of the Census reference date, 3 June 1981).

Mother Tongue:

The first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

Religion:

Refers to specific religious groups or bodies, denominations, sects, cults or religious communities.

Labour Force Activity:

The labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration (3 June 1981) were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Employed:

Includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

a) did any work at all; or
b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work or absent for other reasons.

Unemployment Rate:

Refers to the percentage the unemployed force forms of the total labour force (in the reference week) in an area.

group or category. The unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or
c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Participation Rate:

Refers to the percentage the total labour force (in the reference week) forms of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, in an area, group or category.

Less Than Grade 9 Education:

Refers to the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over with less than any secondary education (includes Kindergarten to Grade 8 and those with no schooling).

Occupied Private Dwelling:

A private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Household:

A person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.

Gross Rent:

The total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. Gross rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent.

Value of Dwelling:

The amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Census Family:

Consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone-parent, regardless of marital status, with one or more children (who have never married, regardless of age) living in the same dwelling.

Husband-Wife Family:

Consists of a husband and a wife (with or without children) or persons who live in common-law (with or without children).

Lone-Parent Family:

Consist of a parent, regardless of marital status (with no spouse present) with one or more children living in the same dwelling.

Total Income:

The sum of amounts received during 1980 by an income recipient (15 years of age and over) from all sources.

Average Income:

The average family/household income refers to the weighted mean total income of families/households in 1980. (Family/household total income refers to the sum of the total incomes of the members of the family or household, 15 years of age and over).

Average Employment Income:

The weighted mean total employment income per unit of a particular group. (Employment income refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1980 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self employment and/or net farm income).

Average Census Family Income:

Refer to definition of 'Average Income'.

Average Private Household Income:

Refer to definition of 'Average Income'.

Economic Family:

A group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Persons living common-law are considered, for Census purposes, as now married.

Incidence of Low Income:

The incidence of low income is the percentage of family units below the low income cut-off points. On the basis of the total income of a family unit adjusted for federal Child Tax Credit, size of family limit and size of the area of residence, the position of each unattached individual and economic family is determined in relation to low income cut-offs based on the 1978 Family Expenditure Survey and updated by changes in the Consumer Price Index.

3. POPULATION

a) Past Trends

Table 1, based on the smaller census tract area that contains the majority of the Stinson neighbourhood, indicates that the Stinson population peaked in 1971. There had been a gradual climb from 1951-1971 but between 1971 and 1981, the population decreased eighteen percent. In 1951, the area accounted for 2.2 percent of the City of Hamilton's population but this too had dropped to 1.3 percent by 1981. The Stinson neighbourhood's population has decreased as the City's population increased.

TABLE 1

PAST POPULATION TRENDS

Year	Stinson Population	% Change	City of Hamilton Population	% Stinson of Total City Popluation
1951	4,675	-	216,639	2.2
1956	4,878	+ 4.2	250,914	1.9
1961	4,830	- 1.0	273,991	1.8
1966	4,843	+ 0.3	298,121	1.6
1971	4,958	+ 2.3	309,175	1.6
1976	4,411	- 12.4	312,003	1.4
1981	4,062	- 8.6	306,434	1.3

Source: Statistics Canada

b) Current Trends

Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth data shows a decrease in population in the Stinson neighbourhood from 1977-1980 (see Table 2). Though there was a 4.5 percent increase between 1980 and 1982, future estimates predict continued decline in population to 3,600 in 2001.

TABLE 2

CURRENT POPULATION TRENDS

Year	Stinson Population	% Change	City of Hamilton Population	% Stinson of Total City Population
1972	4,688	-	305,671	1.5
1973	4,814	2.6	307,713	1.6
1974	4,511	- 6.7	309,006	1.5
1975	4,553	+ 0.9	312,274	1.5
1976	4,579	+ 0.6	313,394	1.5
1977	4,443	- 3.1	313,529	1.4
1978	4,120	- 7.8	309,010	1.3
1979	4,092	- 0.7	308,457	1.3
1980	4,056	- 0.9	306,853	1.3
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	4,248	+ 4.5	308,402	1.4
2001 (est.)	3,600	- 18.0	306,850	1.2

* data unavailable

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

c) Population Composition

i) Age and Sex

Table 3 presents the Stinson population in five year age groupings by sex. Figure 3 provides a visual illustration (population pyramid) of the data in Table 3.

The greatest concentration of both males and females is in the 20-29 year range. There is nearly equal numbers of females in all age groups from age 40-44 to 85+. There is also nearly 80 percent more senior women (65 and over) than men living in Stinson.

There is a lower percentage of both youth (16 and under) and potential workers (16-64) in Stinson than for Hamilton in general (see Table 4). However, there is a higher percentage of seniors living in Stinson than across the City, representing 1.7 percent of the City's total seniors population.

TABLE 3

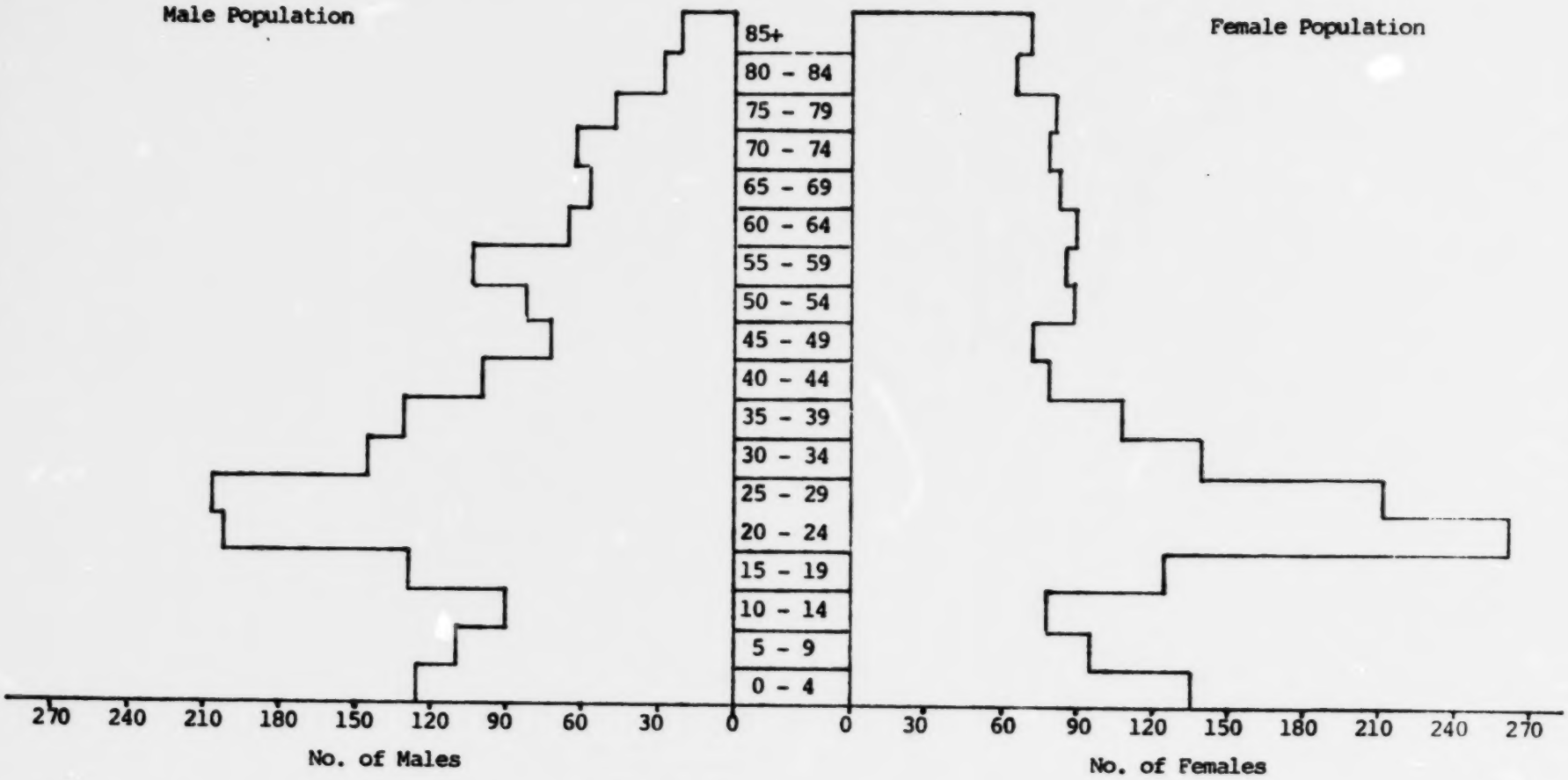
AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION, 1982

Age Group	Male	Female	Total No.	Total Percent
0 - 4	122	136	258	6.9
5 - 9	107	98	205	5.5
10 - 14	90	79	169	4.5
15 - 19	127	129	256	6.9
20 - 24	203	262	465	12.5
25 - 29	206	211	417	11.2
30 - 34	140	138	278	7.5
35 - 39	125	107	232	6.2
40 - 49	95	77	172	4.6
45 - 49	73	74	147	4.0
50 - 54	84	89	173	4.7
55 - 59	104	88	192	5.2
60 - 64	64	89	153	4.1
65 - 69	58	85	143	3.8
70 - 74	62	81	143	3.8
75 - 79	46	84	130	3.5
80 - 84	27	65	92	2.5
85+	21	69	90	2.4
Total	1,754	1,961	3,715	100.0
Age Not Known			533	
Total Population			4,248	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

FIGURE 3

POPULATION PYRAMID, 1982



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF POPULATION STRUCTURE, 1982

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Youth (under 16)	678	18.3	60,866	20.5
Potential Working Population (16-64)	2,439	65.6	199,462	67.3
Seniors (65+)	598	16.1	36,024	12.2
Total	3,715	100.0	296,352	100.0
Age Unknown	533		12,050	
Total Population	4,248		308,402	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

ii) Marital Status

Table 5 indicates the marital status for residents of Stinson. There are higher percentages of both widowed and divorced persons in Stinson than in Hamilton. The proportion of married individuals is nearly equal while there is a higher percentage of single people across Hamilton than reside in Stinson.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS, 1981

Marital Status	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
Single	1,260	32.1	41.2
Married	1,845	47.1	49.9
Widowed	550	14.0	6.2
Divorced	265	6.8	2.7
Total	3,920	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

iii) Families

There is a 46 percent difference in the ratio of husband-wife:single families between Stinson and the City of Hamilton. One in four families in Stinson is headed by a single parent while only 13.4 percent of City families are single-parent led. (see Table 6). Table 6 also shows that, on average, there are fewer numbers of persons and fewer numbers of children per family in Stinson than across Hamilton.

TABLE 6

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Husband-Wife Families	750	75.0	70,935	86.6
Single-Parent Families	250	25.0	10,965	13.4
Total No. of Families	1,000	100.0	81,900	100.0
No. of Persons in Family	2,675		254,880	
Average Number of Persons/Family		2.7		3.1
Average Number of Children/Family		0.9		1.2

Source: Statistics Canada

iv) Religious Denominations

The Stinson neighbourhood has slightly lower percentages of persons following the Catholic and Protestant faiths than does the City of Hamilton. The proportion of persons living in Stinson belonging to Eastern Orthodox faiths is nearly twice as great as that for the City. There is also a higher proportion of persons in Stinson with no religious preference than across Hamilton (see Table 7).

TABEL 7

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, 1981

Religious Affiliation	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
Catholic	1,475	35.5	38.9
Protestant	1,920	46.2	49.0
- United Church	525	(12.6)	(15.2)
- Anglican	605	(14.5)	(14.3)
Eastern Orthodox	220	5.3	2.9
Jewish	35	0.8	0.9
Eastern Non-Christian	45	1.1	1.3
No Religious Preference	450	10.8	6.8
Other	15	0.3	0.2
Total	4,160	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

v) Mother Tongue and Ethnic Origin

As shown by Table 8, Stinson has a greater proportion of persons with English, French and German as their mother tongues than does the City. However, the proportion of persons with Italian as their mother tongue living in Stinson is two-thirds below the City percentage. Similarly, the percentage of persons with Yugoslavian and Ukrainian as their mother tongues, residing in Stinson, is half that of the City's.

The five largest ethnic groups in Stinson are the British (56.7%), French (5.4%), Italian (3.1%), German (2.6%) and Polish (2.4%). Groups with at least double the City's proportion are the Czechs, Chinese, Indo-Chinese, Greek, Japanese and Native People (see Table 9).

TABLE 8

MOTHER TONGUE, 1981

Mother Tongue	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
English	3,640	79.8	75.4
French	125	2.7	1.9
Italian	110	2.4	7.1
Yugoslavian	55	1.2	2.6
German	115	2.5	1.7
Ukrainian	35	0.8	1.6
Other	485	10.6	9.7
Total	4,565	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 9

ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1981

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
African	20	0.5	765	0.3
Armenian	0	0.0	565	0.2
Asian Arab	10	0.2	655	0.2
Austrian	0	0.0	595	0.2
Balkans	125	3.0	9,520	3.1
Baltic	45	1.1	2,525	0.8
Belgian and Luxembourg	10	0.2	280	0.1
British	2,380	56.7	157,870	52.0
Czech and Slovak	40	1.0	1,440	0.5
Chinese	55	1.3	2,070	0.7
Dutch	35	0.8	5,405	1.8
Finnish	10	0.2	215	0.1
French	225	5.4	11,090	3.7
German	110	2.6	9,890	3.3
Greek	70	1.7	2,570	0.8
Hungarian	65	1.5	4,340	1.4
Indo-Chinese	25	0.6	350	0.1
Indo-Pakistani	10	0.2	2,725	0.9
Italian	130	3.1	32,420	10.7
Japanese	25	0.6	765	0.3
Jewish	35	0.8	2,285	0.8
Native People	80	1.9	2,470	0.8
Polish	100	2.4	8,170	2.7
Portugese	25	0.6	5,735	1.9
Rumanian	0	0.0	575	0.2

cont'd.../19

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Russian	0	0.0	305	0.1
Scandinavian	15	0.4	955	0.3
South American	55	1.3	2,285	0.8
Spanish	0	0.0	375	0.1
Swiss	0	0.0	140	0.1
Ukrainian	55	1.3	6,820	2.2
Other	435	10.4	27,265	9.0
Total	4,200	100.0	303,435	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

4. PHYSICAL LAND-USE

a) Property Land-Use Acreage and Assessment Value

Stinson has a total area of 81.7 acres and in 1982 had a population density of 52 persons per acre. Table 10 indicates that nearly 70 percent of Stinson is used for individual residential units (56.6 acres). No other land-use accounts for more than seven percent (six acres) of the total acreage.

Individual residential property also accounts for over two-thirds of the neighbourhood's total assessment value. The 4.9 acres of land designated as institutional accounts for 9.1 percent of Stinson's total assessment value while the 2.4 acres of collective residential units account for 8.5 percent of the total value (see Table 10).

TABLE 10

LAND-USE ACREAGE AND TOTAL ASSESSMENT VALUE, 1982

	Acreage		Total Assessment Value	
	No. of Acres	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Residential-Individual	56.6	69.3	5,095,610	67.9
Transportation, Communication, Utilities and Parking	5.4	6.6	124,988	1.7
Retail Products and Services	5.0	6.1	325,041	4.3
Institutional	4.9	6.0	685,749	9.1
Office	3.6	4.4	476,925	6.4
Open Space	2.6	3.2	85,072	1.2
Residential-Collective	2.4	3.0	640,356	8.5
Industrial	1.1	1.3	61,896	0.8
Not Otherwise Defined	0.1	0.1	10,469	0.1
Total	81.7	100.0	7,506,106	100.0

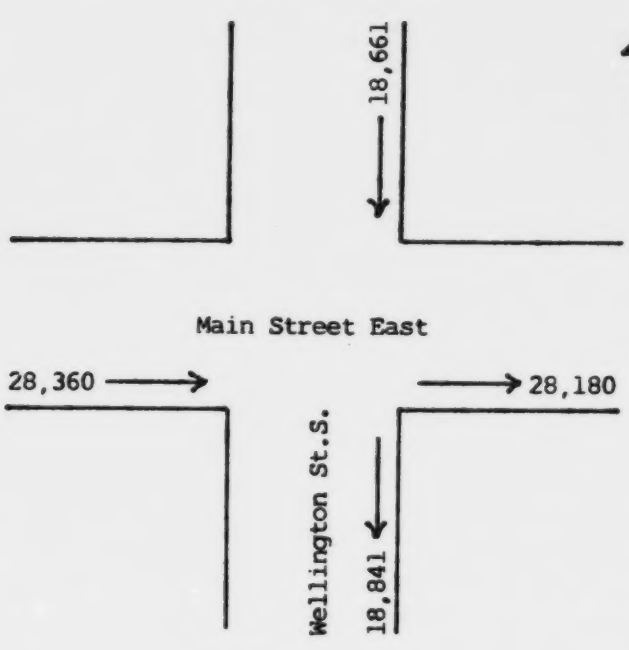
Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

b) Traffic Volume

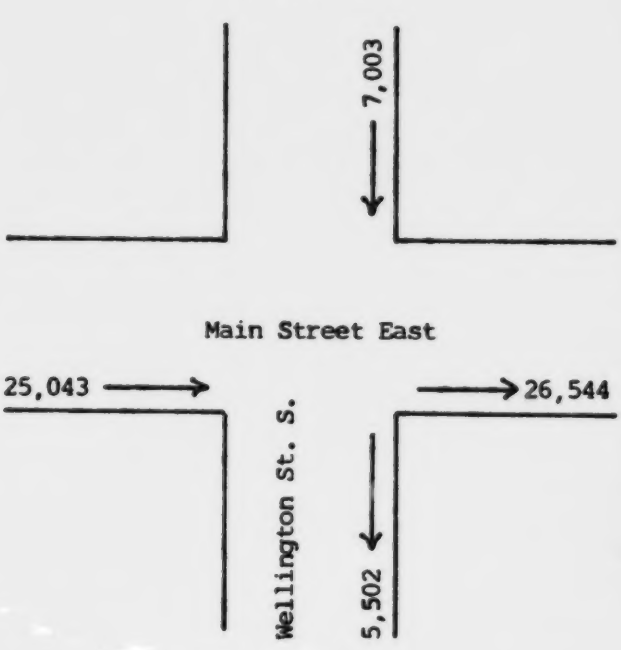
Figure 4 illustrates three of the neighbourhood's major intersections. All three intersections are along the neighbourhood's northern boundary, Main Street. Values are for two-way traffic based on 24-hour counts ranging in time of collection from May 5, 1983 (Wentworth and Main) to November 6, 1984 (Wellington and Main).

FIGURE 4: 24-HOUR TRAFFIC COUNTS

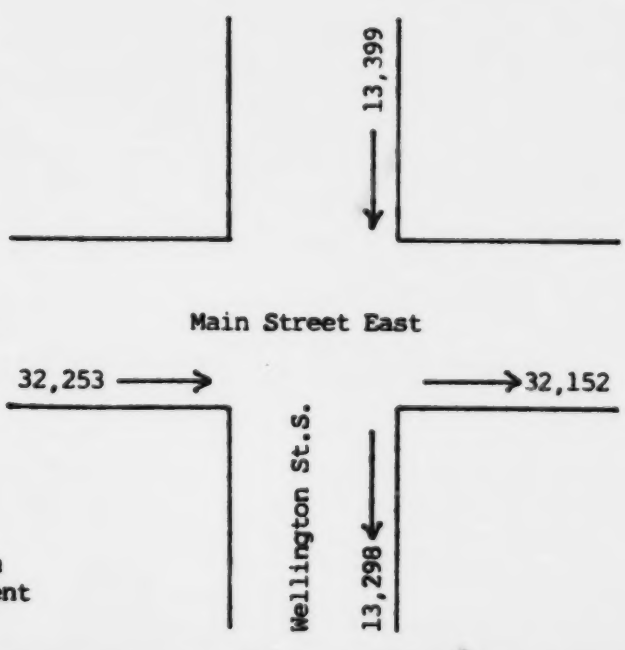
a) Wellington St. S. at Main St. E.
6 November 1984



b) Wentworth St. S. at Main St. E.
5 May 1983



c) Victoria Ave. S. at Main St. E.
11 September 1984



Source: City of Hamilton
Traffic Department

c) Zoning

Stinson has a diversity of zoning designations within its boundaries. The southern end is open space (A) while the strip along its northern boundary (Main Street) is primarily commercial (H; CR-2). The remainder of Stinson is largely one and two family residences (D) and multiple dwellings (E) (see Figure 5 and Table 11).

TABLE 11

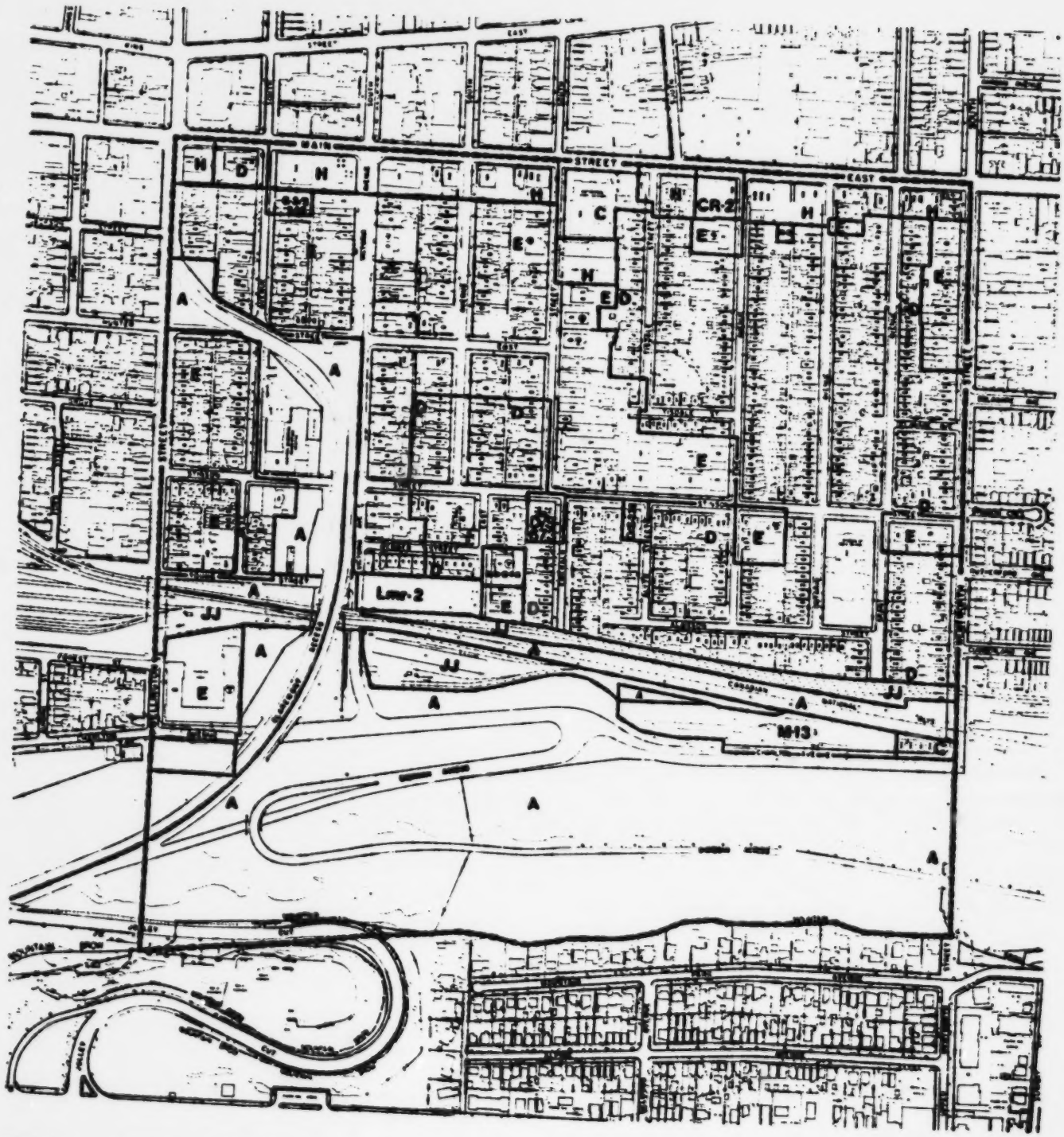
ZONING DESIGNATIONS

A	-	Conservation, Open Space, Park and Recreation
C	-	Residential - single family
CR-2	-	Commercial - Residential
D	-	One and two family residential
E	-	Multiple Dwellings
G-3	-	Public Parking Lot
H	-	Commercial
JJ	-	Restricted Light Industry
L-mr-2	-	Planning multiple dwellings
M-13	-	Prestige Industrial Use

Note: /S after any code signifies additional by-law restrictions.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

FIGURE 5: STINSON ZONING MAP



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

5. HOUSING

a) Occupied Dwellings

Nearly two-thirds of Stinson's residents live in apartments and over 75 percent are tenants compared with one-third of City residents living in apartments and 44 percent being tenants. The average dwelling value in Stinson is nearly $14,000 lower than the average City value. Average monthly rent and average monthly major payments for owners are also lower in Stinson (see Table 12).

b) Assisted Housing

Stinson has three (3) assisted housing units. This accounts for a mere 0.03 percent of the City's total. All three units are private-non-profit family units (see Table 13).

TABLE 12

OCCUPIED DWELKINGS, 1981

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Single Detached	320	15.6	58,530	51.4
Single Attached	100	4.9	11,940	10.5
Duplex	300	14.7	4,555	4.0
Apartment:				
- less than 5 stories	855	41.8	11,655	10.2
- more than 5 stories	470	23.0	27,195	23.9
Total	2,045	100.0	113,875	100.0
Owner-Occupied	470	22.9	64,190	56.4
Tenant-Occupied	1,580	77.1	49,685	43.6
Total	2,050	100.0	113,875	100.0
Average Value of Dwelling	$40,666		$54,484	
Average Monthly Rent (gross)	$ 280		$ 291	
Average Monthly Major Payments for Owners	$ 319		$ 346	

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 13

ASSISTED HOUSING, 1985

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	No.
Total Assisted Housing Inventory	3	0.03	9,906
Total Family Units	3	0.06	5,391
- O.H.C.	0	0.00	2,321
- P.N.P.	3	1.06	284
Total Senior Units	0	0.00	4,407
Total Disabled Units	0	0.00	108

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a) Labour Force

Participation rates for both males and females were lower for Stinson than for the City, while unemployment rates for Stinson men and women were above the Hamilton rates (see Table 14).

TABLE 14

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

	Stinson	City of Hamilton
Males in Labour Force	1,255	90,390
Participation Rate	74.9	77.5
Unemployed	90	5,035
Unemployment Rate	7.2	5.6
Females in Labour Force	90.5	64,005
Participation Rate	50.3	50.7
Unemployed	110	5,035
Unemployment Rate	12.2	7.9
Married Females in Labour Force) Participation Rate)	46.9	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada

b) Income

Average total income and average employment income for Stinson males were below Hamilton averages, while for Stinson women income levels were above average levels for Hamilton women in both categories. Average Census family income, in 1981, for Stinson families, was 28.7% below the City's average. This was also reflected in the incidence of low income which was greater among both Stinson families and individuals than among Hamilton families and individuals, in general (see Table 15).

TABLE 15

AVERAGE INCOMES, 1981

	Stinson	City of Hamilton
Average total income		
i) males	$ 13,168	$ 16,379
ii) females	$ 8,292	$ 7,981
Average Employment Income		
i) males	$ 13,895	$ 16,803
ii) females	8,495	$ 8,246
Average Census Family Income	$ 17,974	$ 25,202
Low Income Economic Families	345	13,290
incidence of low income	32.5%	16.1%
Low Income Unattached Individuals	535	15,465
incidence of low income	46.5%	42.7%

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 16, Household Income Distribution, indicates that there is a significantly greater proportion of low income earners in Stinson than across Hamilton and accordingly, Stinson also has fewer higher income earners. While only 21 percent of Stinson households had incomes over $25,000 in 1980, 37.4 percent of the City's households had incomes above that level. Forty percent of Stinson neighbourhood households had incomes below $10,000 in 1980 compared to under twenty-five percent for City households. The average 1980 household income was twenty-seven (27) percent lower in Stinson than in Hamilton.

TABLE 16

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON, 1980

	Stinson		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
under $5,000	370	18.0	9,095	8.0
$ 5,000- 9,999	450	21.8	17,565	15.4
$10,000-14,999	270	13.1	14,185	12.5
$15,000-19,999	265	12.9	14,665	12.9
$20,000-24,999	260	12.6	15,765	13.8
$25,000-29,999	160	7.8	13,305	11.7
$30,000-39,999	195	9.5	17,190	15.1
$40,000+	85	4.1	12,125	10.6
Average 1980 income:	$16,282		$22,393	

Source: Statistics Canada

c) Education

Table 17 shows the highest level of schooling completed by residents of Stinson. There were lower proportions of Stinson residents with less than Grade 9 and with trade certificates/diplomas than City residents. A greater proportion of Stinson residents had completed university or had other post-secondary, non-university education than did Hamilton residents.

TABLE 17

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, 1981

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
Less than Grade 9	620	17.8	22.1
Some High School	1,190	34.1	31.2
High School Certificate	420	12.1	12.2
Trade Certificate/ Diploma	80	2.3	3.8
Other non-university education			
-without certificate	245	7.0	6.1
-with certificate	465	13.3	12.5
Some University	180	5.2	5.9
University Degree	285	8.2	6.3

Source: Statistics Canada

c) Mobility Status

With 77 percent of Stinson residents being tenants, a high degree of mobility would be expected. Table 18 indicates that Stinson does have a more mobile population than the City. In 1981, there were twice as many persons having lived in the neighbourhood for one year than the City proportion. Similarly, only 18.5 percent of Stinson residents have lived in the neighbourhood for more than ten years compared to 32.5 percent of City residents with ten or more years living in the same neighbourhood.

TABLE 18

COMPARISON OF MOBILITY STATUS, 1981

Length of Occupancy	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
Less than 1 year	665	32.3	15.9
1 - 2 years	400	19.5	15.9
3 - 5 years	340	16.6	19.6
6 - 10 years	270	13.1	15.9
10+	380	18.5	32.5

Source: Statistics Canada

c) Occupations

An examination of major occupation groups of Stinson residents compared with the City of Hamilton's totals is given in Table 19. The three major male Stinson resident occupation groups are: machining, product fabrication, assembling and repairing (21.5%), processing occupations (12.2%) and service jobs (9.8%). Those three occupations rank first, second and fourth, respectively, in the City's totals. For women living in Stinson, the three largest occupation groupings are clerical (32.9%), service (20.8%) and health and medicine (12.7%), which also rank first, second and fourth on a City-wide basis. Also of interest is that there is a significantly greater proportion of women involved in management and administration than men in Stinson contrary to the City trend.

TABLE 19

OCCUPATIONS - MAJOR GROUPS, 1981

	Stinson				City of Hamilton	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Labour Force	1,255	100.0	910	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Occupations	1,230	98.0	865	95.1	99.0	97.9
Managerial, administrative and related occupations	35	2.8	45	5.2	6.4	3.8
Teaching	20	1.6	60	6.9	2.4	4.8
Occupations in medicine and health	20	1.6	110	12.7	1.5	9.3
Technological, social, religious, artistic & related occupations	115	9.3	30	3.5	6.4	3.7
Clerical	95	7.7	285	32.9	7.0	33.6
Sales	85	6.9	60	6.9	7.1	9.8
Service	120	9.8	180	20.8	8.6	18.4
Primary Occupations	5	0.4	15	1.7	1.3	0.8
Processing Occupations	150	12.2	15	1.7	11.9	3.1
Machining, product fabricating, assembling & repairing occupations	265	21.5	45	5.2	21.7	6.5
Construction trades	75	6.1	n/a	n/a	9.5	n/a
Transport equipment operating occupations	100	8.1	n/a	n/a	5.6	n/a
Other	150	12.2	20	2.3	9.6	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada

f) Industry Divisions

The types of industries with the greatest number of employees living in Stinson are manufacturing (35.8%), community, business and personal service (34.6%) and trade (11.0%). These are also the leading three industry divisions by employees for the City of Hamilton (see Table 20).

TABLE 20

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, 1981

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No.	Percent	Percent
Total Labour Force	2,165	100.0	100.0
All Industries	2,095	96.8	98.6
Primary Industries	20	1.0	0.8
Manufacturing Industries	750	35.8	34.9
Construction Industries	105	5.0	5.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	140	6.7	5.3
Trade	230	11.0	15.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60	2.9	4.3
Community, business and personal service	725	34.9	28.5
Public Administration and Defense	70	3.3	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada

7. COMMUNITY SERVICES

a) Political Representation

Stinson has historically been part of Ward 3 but it became the south-west corner of Ward 2 after the 1985 Municipal election. Stinson is now represented on Regional and Council by Ward 2 aldermen:

Mr. William McCulloch,
78 Arkledun Avenue,
Hamilton, Ontario.
L8N 2H8

Telephone: business - 526-2730
residence - 525-6647

Mr. Vince Agro,
23 Hess Street North,
Hamilton, Ontario.
L8R 2S5

Telephone: business - 526-2733
residence - 528-2009

At the Provincial level, the neighbourhood is part of the Hamilton Centre riding. The representatives is:

Dr. Lily Munro, M.P.P.,
899 Main Street East,
Hamilton, Ontario.
L8M 1M4

Telephone: - 545-6411

Federally, Stinson is part of the riding of Hamilton West and is represented by:

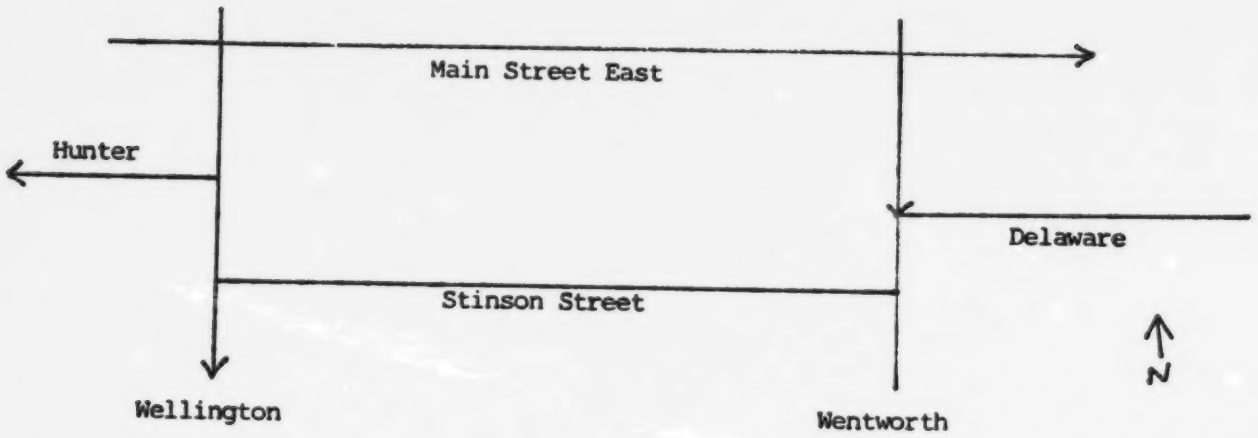
Mr. Peter Peterson, M.P.,
225 Main Street West,
Hamilton, Ontario.
L8P 1J4

Telephone: - 529-4770

b) Bus Routes

Two different bus routes run through Stinson, the King and the Delaware/Main West/West Hamilton. Route directions plus a map of the streets buses run along are given in Figure 6.

FIGURE 6: STINSON NEIGHBOURHOOD BUS ROUTES



NOTE: ⟶ indicate one-way streets

ROUTE:

King (1):	- East on Main from Wellington St. to Wentworth and continuing east
Delaware (5; 5A; 5E) Main West (5B) West Hamilton (5C)	- South on Wellington from Main to Stinson, east on Stinson to Wentworth, North on Wentworth to Delaware, continuing east on Delaware
	- South on Wentworth from Delaware to Stinson, West on Stinson to Wellington, North on Wellington to Hunter, continuing West on Hunter

Source: Hamilton Street Railway Company

c) Parks and Community Centres:

The following parks/open spaces and recreational centres are found in the Stinson neighbourhood:

i) Carter Playground
- location: Stinson and Victoria
- facilities: grassed play area
: traditional playground
- acreage: 1.78

ii) Cathedral Boy's High School:
- location: Main Street East
- facilities: ashphalt play area
- acerage: 1.26

iii) Central Memorial Recreational Centre:
- location: Stinson Street
- facilities: recreation centre
: indoor pool
: senior citizens club
- acreage: 0.51

iv) Stinson Street Public School:
- location: Stinson Street
- facilities: ashphalt play area
: baseball diamond (1)
- acreage: 1.48

A neighbourhood organization also exists although it is currently inactive. The contact person is:

Ms. A. Ammandalia,
209 Rosslyn Avenue South,
Hamilton, Ontario.
L8M 3J5

d) Schools

Stinson contains one public elementary school, Stinson Street Elementary (180 Grant Avenue), and one Separate High School, Cathedral Boys' (380 Main Street East) within its boundaries. Stinson Street Elementary has had its enrolment drop by nearly one-half since 1972. However, there has been a small increase since the 1980 low of 232 students. Though Cathedral Boys' Separate High School has also had a crop in enrolment since the mid 1970's. Enrolment in the 1980's stabilized at approximately 660 students a year (see Table 21).

c) Churches

There are three churches in the Stinson neighbourhood:

i) Church of St. Thomas (Anglican)
11 West Avenue South

ii) Church of God of Prophecy (Independent)
18 West avenue South

iii) Christ Church Unity (Utility)
77 Victoria Avenue South

TABLE 21

SCHOOL ENROLMENT TRENDS
(as of September 30 each year)

Year	Cathedral Boys' High School	Stinson Street Elementary School
1972	*	497
1973	*	417
1974	*	353
1975	*	362
1976	786	330
1977	761	274
1978	734	277
1979	718	263
1980	666	232
1981	680	241
1982	656	261
1983	665	258
1984	668	254

* unavailable

Sources: Board of Education for the City of Hamilton

: Hamilton-Wentworth Roman Catholic Separate School Board

f) Professionals

i) Physicians

There are eight physicians practicing in Stinson. Four are eye surgeons working from the same facility. The other three are located at 460 Main Street East.

Dr. Meyer Carr (Paediatrician) 201-460 Main Street East	528-7527
Dr. A.M. Crabb (Eye Surgeon) 88 Wentworth Street South	522-3563
Dr. James Martin (Eye Surgeon) 88 Wentworth Street South	522-3563
Dr. D.W. McGillivray (Eye Surgeon) 88 Wentworth Street South	522-3563
Dr. Max Nathan (Paediatrician) 200-460 Main Street East	527-5450
Dr. Morley Weaver (Eye Surgeon) 88 Wentworth Street South	522-3563
Dr. W. Webster (General Practice) 460 Main Street East	522-1700

ii) Dentists

There are fourteen dentists located in Stinson::

Dr. A. Boyko (Oral Surgeon) 366 Main Street East	529-6997
Dr. Russel Bulchak (Orthodontist) 370 Main Street East	527-9040
Dr. Walter Bulchak (Periodontist) 370 Main Street East	527-9040
Dr. J. F. Chithalen 118 Stinson Avenue	522-1188
Dr. Paul Graham 460 Main Street East	522-1112

Dr. V. Kvedoras 460 Main Street East	529-4911
Dr. R. Maimi 118 Stinson	522-1188
Dr. V. Maini 49 East Avenue South	529-2164
Dr. Christopher McCullock (Periodontist) 484 Main Street East	526-6078
Dr. Joy Ogunro 118 Stinson	522-1148
Dr. Michael Oliver (Periodontist) 484 Main Street East	526-6078
Dr. Alexander Polawski 202-370 Main Street East	522-3841
Dr. R.E. Reilly 49 East Avenue South	529-2164
Dr. N. H. Vickers (Endodontist) 460 Main Street East	522-7787

iii) Optometrists

Stinson's sole optometrist is:

Dr. Gordon Baker 460 Main Street East	522-3244

iv) Lawyers

Three law firms are located in Stinson:

Brown, Scarfone, Fernihough and Brown 414 Main Street East	523-1333
Cain, Gzik and Gardner 340 Main Street East	528-7933
Szpiech, Ellis and Skibinski 414 Main Street East	524-2454

g) Human Services

Stinson has eleven service agencies located within its boundaries.

1) Catholic Social Services 82 Stinson Street	527-3823
2) Catholic Youth Organization 90 Stinson Street	528-0011
3) Dawn Patrol Group Homes Inc. 125 Victoria Avenue South	526-9529
4) Diocesan Programme Committee of the Anglican Church 67 Victoria Avenue South	527-1117
5) Hamilton and District Extend-A-Family 90 Stinson Street	529-7484
6) Hamilton-Wentworth Association for Children with Learning Disabilities 180 Grant Avenue	529-1445
7) Inasmuch House 126 Emerald Street South	529-8149
8) Junior Achievement 370 Main Street East, Suite 300	522-5801
9) Next Door 128 Emerald Street South	529-8149
10) Recovery Incorporated St. Thomas Anglican Church 18 West Avenue South	578-3082
11) Visiting Homemakers Association of Hamilton-Wentworth 125 Wellington Street South	528-7078

8. UTILIZATION OF HUMAN SERVICES

Utilization rates of major social services provides an indication of the extent to which neighbourhoods make use of existing services. The caseloads and utilization rates (per 1,000 population) of Stinson neighbourhood, along with the utilization rates of the City of Hamilton are presented in Table 22.

Stinson has a higher utilization rate in 16 of the 17 (99.1%) agencies listed in Table 22. The only agency that Stinson has a lower utilization rate for is Chedoke Child and Family Centre, located on West Hamilton Mountain. Rates are at least twice as great for ten of the agencies whose caseloads have been tabulated.

Likewise, the utilization of social assistance is greater among Stinson residents than for the City of Hamilton, on average (see Table 23). The rates for Stinson of both Family Benefits Assistance and General Welfare were greater than Hamilton rates by over sixty percent.

TABLE 22

HUMAN SERVICE UTILIZATION RATES

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No. of Cases	Rate/1,000 Population	Rate/1,000 Population
AY/Alternatives for Youth (1982)	18	4.24	0.68
Big Brother Association (1982)	11	2.59	1.11
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Hamilton-Wentworth (1982)	25	5.89	1.93
Catholic Social Services (1982)	20	4.71	2.44
Chedoke Child and Family Centre (1983)	7	1.65	2.03
Child and Adolescent Services (1982)	18	4.24	1.68
Children's Aid Society of Hamilton-Wentworth (1983)	32	7.53	2.08
Dundurn Community Legal Services (1982)	4	0.94	0.45
Elizabeth Fry Society (1982)	6	1.41	0.71
Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth (1982)	46	10.83	3.89
Hamilton and District Extend-A-Family (1984)	2	0.47	0.42
John Howard Society (1983)	14	3.29	1.19
McQuesten Legal and Community Services (1982)	11	2.59	1.71
Meals-On-Wheels (1982)	21	4.94	2.68
St. Matthew's House (1982)	97	22.83	4.38

cont'd....

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No. of Cases	Rate/1,000 Population	Rate/1,000 Population
Victorian Order of Nurses - Homecare (1982)	109	25.66	14.76
Visiting Homemakers of Hamilton-Wentworth (1982)		6.83	5.75

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District

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TABLE 23

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION RATES

	Stinson		City of Hamilton
	No. of Cases	Rate/1,000 Population	Rate/1,000 Population
Family Benefits Assistance (17 June 1981)	252	62.13	23.23
General Welfare Assistance (27 November 1984)	253	59.56	21.85
Total	505	118.88	45.19

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District

9. PROFILE HIGHLIGHTS

The significant socio-economic trends of the Stinson neighbourhood, as presented in this document, are that:

- neighbourhood population has slowly declined since the mid 1970's and despite a slight resurgence in 1982 is predicted to continue to decline in the future;
- the 20-29 age group accounts for nearly one-quarter of the neighbourhood's population;
- there is a significally greater proportion of single parent families in Stinson than in Hamilton;
- the largest ethnic groups in the neighbourhood are the British, French, Italians, Germans and Polish;
- nearly 70% of the land in Stinson is used for residences;
- nearly two-thirds of the neighbourhood's dwellings are apartments;
- over 75% of Stinson residents are tenants;
- there are three(3) assisted housing units in the neighbourhood, 0.03% of the City of Hamilton's total inventory;
- participation rates were below the City rate for both men and women;
- unemployment rates were greater in Stinson than across the City;
- the incidence of low income is greater in Stinson than across Hamilton;
- average household income was 27% lower in Stinson than in Hamilton;

- 40% of Stinson households had annual incomes below $10,000 in 1980;
- Stinson has a high level of mobility among its residents;
- occupation patterns for Stinson residents match the City's pattern;
- utilization of human services is significantly greater than City averages;
- there is over a 60% greater utilization of social assistance (General Welfare Assistance and Family Benefits Assistance) among Stinson residents than among Hamiltonians.

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